

Converting Colors

YIQ(46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990)

Have a look what the booklet for
YIQ(46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990)
contains.

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Color

**YIQ(46.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990)**

Conversions

Conversions Part 1

Format	Color
Hex	263134
RGB	38, 49, 52
RGB Percent	15%, 19%, 20%
CMY	0.8510, 0.8078, 0.7961
CMYK	0.27, 0.06, 0.00, 0.80
HSL	193°, 16%, 18%
HSV	193°, 27%, 20%
XYZ	2.5173, 2.8568, 3.6666
YIQ	46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

Conversions

Conversions Part 2

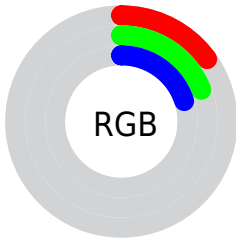
Format	Color
RYB	38, 44, 52
Decimal	2502964
CIELab	19.46, -3.81, -3.45
CIElCh	19, 5.137, 222.114
Yxy	2.8568, 0.2784, 0.3160
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4280693044 (0xFF263134)
YUV	46.0530, 2.9319, -7.0625
Hunter-Lab	16.9021, -2.9945, -1.0303

Details

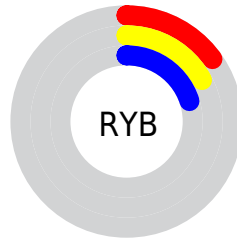
The YIQ color **46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **333333**. A complement of this color would be **43.9470, 7.5190, 1.3990**, and the grayscale version is **46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **91.7540, -8.1150, -1.6110**, and **0.6840, -1.9260, 1.8660** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **43.9710, -10.2240, -1.9360**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **48.1350, -4.8140, -0.8620**.

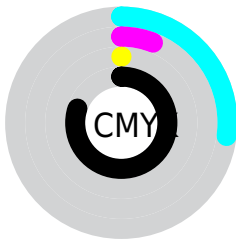
Distribution



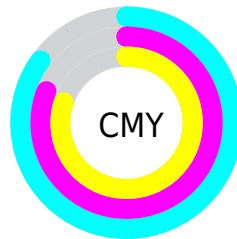
- Red (15%)
- Green (19%)
- Blue (20%)



- Red (15%)
- Yellow (17%)
- Blue (20%)



- Cyan (27%)
- Magenta (6%)
- Yellow (0%)
- Black (80%)



- Cyan (85%)
- Magenta (81%)
- Yellow (80%)

Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YIQ color 46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YIQ color 46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.

■ 46.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

■ 46.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

■ 255.0000, -0.0000,
-0.0000

■ 25.3520, -6.9230,
-1.1870

■ 91.7540, -8.1150,
-1.6110

■ 0.6840, -1.9260,
1.8660

■ 116.4550, -8.7110,
-1.8230

■ 0.0000, 0.0000,
0.0000

■ 141.8680, -8.4360,
-1.3000

■ 168.5690, -9.0320,
-1.5120

■ 195.5690, -9.0320,
-1.5120

■ 223.5690, -9.0320,

-1.5120

251.1130, -7.7480,
-2.7560

46.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

46.0530, -7.5190,
-1.3990

43.9710, -10.2240,
-1.9360

48.1350, -4.8140,
-0.8620

41.8890, -12.9290,
-2.4730

50.2170, -2.1090,
-0.3250

39.5080, -16.2300,
-3.2220

52.5980, 1.1920,
0.4240

37.4260, -18.9350,
-3.7590

54.6800, 3.8970,
0.9610

34.7570, -21.3650,
-3.7730

57.3490, 6.3270,
0.9750

■ 32.6750, -24.0700,
-4.3100

■ 59.4310, 9.0320,
1.5120

■ 30.5930, -26.7750,
-4.8470

■ 61.5130, 11.7370,
2.0490

■ 29.9950, -27.9670,
-5.2710

■ 63.8940, 15.0380,
2.7980

■ 65.9760, 17.7430,
3.3350

Harmonies

Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



45.7110, -6.5560, -2.3320



46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



46.5910, -6.0980, 0.3820

Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



47.9620, 3.1630, 3.2510



46.8000, 3.4390, -1.7530

Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



43.9470, 7.5190, 1.3990

Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



47.1100, 5.5020, -0.5940



46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



48.1040, 5.6390, 2.4310

Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



47.9940, 0.1370, 3.0250



47.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870



46.1200, -0.4580, -2.7140

Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



46.7160, -4.9520, 1.6400



47.6480, 6.9230, 1.1870



47.0990, 4.0350, -1.5410

Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



66.6190, -3.3010, -0.7490



46.5600, -4.8130, -6.3890



34.2170, -2.1090, -0.3250



163.0000, -0.0000, -0.0000



36.0000, -0.0000, 0.0000

Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990



59.4870, -11.7370, -2.0490



41.9440, -5.5940, 2.2620



24.5160, -1.5130, -0.1130



51.2360, -47.8190, -8.9310



125.1150, -116.6820, -21.9460

Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



43.4400, 4.8130, 6.3890



55.5160, 7.6550, 9.9510



48.0560, 5.5940, -2.2620



24.1250, 1.1460, 1.2580



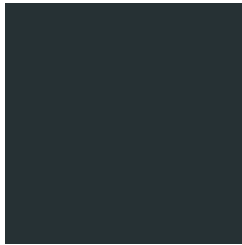
34.5910, 30.5740, 40.6380



84.3770, 74.4410, 99.1850

Previews

White Background



This preview shows how the YIQ color 46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990 looks on a white background.

Color Contrast Check

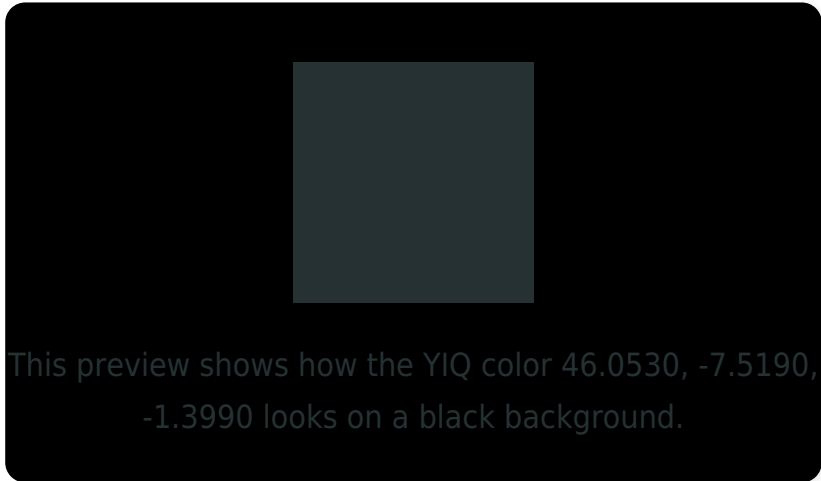
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Black Background



Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

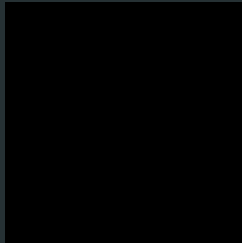
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

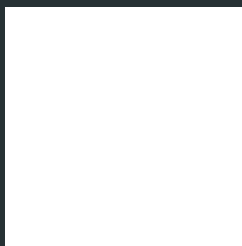
If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

YIQ 46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YIQ color 46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990.

-1.3990.

Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

Dichromacy



Original Color

46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

Protanopia

47.4560, -1.2840, 1.2440

Deuteranopia

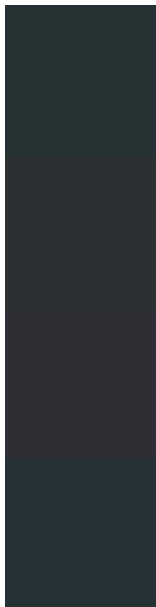
47.6950, -0.4590, 2.8130



Tritanopia

46.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

Trichromacy



Original Color

46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

Protanomaly

47.1460, -3.3470, 0.0850

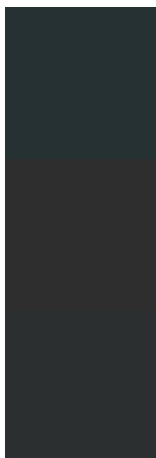
Deuteranomaly

47.0860, -3.1180, 1.4420

Tritanomaly

46.1670, -7.8400, -1.0880

Monochromacy



Original Color

46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990

Achromatopsia

46.0000, 0.0000, -0.0000

Achromatomaly

45.9180, -2.7050, -0.5370

CSS Examples

Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YIQ 46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(38, 49, 52)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(38, 49, 52)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(38, 49, 52) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(38, 49, 52) }
```

Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YIQ 46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(38, 49, 52) }
```


If only the border color should be changed use the property `border-color`.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(38, 49, 52) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel `rgb(38, 49, 52)` colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(38, 49, 52); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 49, 52);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(38, 49, 52)  
}
```

Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YIQ 46.0530, -7.5190, -1.3990 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(38, 49, 52) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(38, 49,  
52) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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